

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A STRANGE DREAM OF A LADY AT BRAZIL.

Investigating the Rodgers Murder at Frankfort-Saloon Fight at Geneva—The Physician Won the Case at Warsaw.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

BRAZIL, March 15.—One week ago Mrs. Fred Kelly suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from her home in this city, greatly alarming her husband and friends. Today she returned. She relates a strange story. On the day she disappeared, her husband had gone to his work, she laid down for a nap, and she dreamed that her mother had died at her home in Brazil. The dream was so vivid, and it impressed her so strongly, that she took all the money there was in the house and started to her mother's home. When she arrived she found that her mother was dead, she having died precisely at the moment of her dream.

THE COMING ENCAMPMENT.

Great Preparations for Reception of Delegates at Lafayette.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

LAFAYETTE, March 15.—The prospects for the G. A. R. Encampment, which is to occur in this city on the 4th and 5th of April, are the brightest in the history of that organization. The local committee have perfected every arrangement that is calculated to make it a success, and they will tend to make visitors feel that they are welcome. The finance committee reported to a mass meeting of citizens last night that they had secured all the funds needed to defray the usual expenses of a gathering of this kind. The hotels have made reduced rates, and the railroads, for the encampment, have made a very low rate. A magnificent "Arch of Triumph" will be erected at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, opposite the Lafayette House, which is in charge of the committee. The arch will be illuminated at night with 200 electric lights. The badges have been prepared, and consist of a bird's eye view of the Soldiers' Home site, and the west bank of the Wabash river, at a high point overlooking the Wabash valley—this site being stamped upon a streamer of white ribbon. The first one printed was last night, and it was given to Mr. Wiley, and Chairman Story, of the executive committee, raised the mayor to colonelcy, at once, for the part he has taken in making the encampment a success. The beautiful court-house will be decorated from foundation to dome. The Knights Templar band will be here, as will the Military band of Lafayette. On the night of the 4th there will be grand display of fireworks. The meeting held last night thronged the court-house, and enthusiastic speeches were made by leading citizens. A large gathering held in Lafayette evoked the enthusiasm and elicited the public commendation and individual effort to make it a success as has the encampment for 1894.

Investigating the Rodgers Murder.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

FRANKFORT, March 15.—The Clinton county grand jury was reconvened today by order of Judge Boyd, for the purpose of investigating the killing of John Rodgers, at Mulberry, last Sunday morning. It was alleged that Rodgers was caught in the act of carrying away booty stolen from farmer Thomas, at Mulberry. John Rodgers, a detective of the Mulberry Police Detective Association, led in upon him while he was hiding behind some boxes. The coroner's investigation disclosed that Rodgers, in his haste to get away, had fired his revolver, killing the man. The case has been on trial for an entire week in the Koscusko Circuit Court, and last night the jury rendered a verdict for the surgeon.

Four Daily Papers at Lafayette.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

LAFAYETTE, March 15.—The Morning Post made its appearance this morning, making four daily papers in Lafayette. The Post has a two-page insert on local matters and advertising, but the balance is the eighth-page issue of the Chicago Evening Post. The price is 15 cents a week. The publisher hopes by giving the general news in the Chicago end of the publication and the local news in the Lafayette end, to make the enterprise a go.

Logansport Having Plant Sold.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

LOGANSPORT, March 15.—A Chicago syndicate, composed of George Weiss, Eugene Prager, Ferdinand Krebs and others, purchased the plant of the Logansport Brewing Company today for \$80,000. Mr. Krebs will manage the concern which has been in the hands of a receiver for several months.

Saloon Fight at Geneva.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

PORTLAND, March 15.—Word is received from Geneva that the saloon fight, which nearly led to death last night in a saloon fight with William Heaton. He is worse this morning and his recovery is doubtful. Heaton is also under a doctor's care, but will recover.

General State News.

Thirteen persons are reported to have died of diphtheria at Carbon.

The Republicans of Winchester have re-nominated Mayor Wm. S. Digs.

The Anderson school board will erect a twenty-thousand-dollar school building in the second ward.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griesbach, of Evansville, were dangerously injured in a runaway accident.

The citizens of Monroeville, Maples and Cedarville, all of them Allen county towns, have begun war upon the saloon.

Work has commenced on the proposed extension of the Chicago and Northwestern railway from Anderson to Muncie.

As the result of a Democratic factional fight at Clay City, enemies of Augustus Oberholser cut every plate glass in his business block.

Mr. Catherine Gilliland, near Aron, is dead. She was ninety-four years old, and a resident of that immediate vicinity over half a century.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Albion and made every preparation to rob the safe, but they were frightened away before completing the task.

A. P. Bena, of Hartford City, followed his wife to Dubuque, Ia., and cut her throat, after which he attempted suicide in the same way. The woman will die.

Frank Riley, who was a candidate for city clerk of Logansport, has withdrawn from the race to accept a clerkship at Washington secured for him by M. K. Landis.

Extra Marker, fourteen years old, of Montpelier, while pumping oil, was caught by a belt and both legs were crushed. He died shortly after his limbs had been amputated.

During the second day of the Lacey race at Cambridge City forty-five horses were disposed of, the total sales aggregating \$4,000. "Lady Vio," bought by A. L. King, of Cleveland, O., brought \$500.

The sale of the artificial and natural gas plants of Lafayette to the Dietrich syndicate placed them under one management. Last fall the natural gas company made a great outcry that the supply was being hoarded, and that the supply was being hoarded.

Extra Marker, fourteen years old, of Montpelier, while pumping oil, was caught by a belt and both legs were crushed. He died shortly after his limbs had been amputated.

During the second day of the Lacey race at Cambridge City forty-five horses were disposed of, the total sales aggregating \$4,000. "Lady Vio," bought by A. L. King, of Cleveland, O., brought \$500.

The sale of the artificial and natural gas plants of Lafayette to the Dietrich syndicate placed them under one management. Last fall the natural gas company made a great outcry that the supply was being hoarded, and that the supply was being hoarded.

Extra Marker, fourteen years old, of Montpelier, while pumping oil, was caught by a belt and both legs were crushed. He died shortly after his limbs had been amputated.

During the second day of the Lacey race at Cambridge City forty-five horses were disposed of, the total sales aggregating \$4,000. "Lady Vio," bought by A. L. King, of Cleveland, O., brought \$500.

The sale of the artificial and natural gas plants of Lafayette to the Dietrich syndicate placed them under one management. Last fall the natural gas company made a great outcry that the supply was being hoarded, and that the supply was being hoarded.

Extra Marker, fourteen years old, of Montpelier, while pumping oil, was caught by a belt and both legs were crushed. He died shortly after his limbs had been amputated.

During the second day of the Lacey race at Cambridge City forty-five horses were disposed of, the total sales aggregating \$4,000. "Lady Vio," bought by A. L. King, of Cleveland, O., brought \$500.

The sale of the artificial and natural gas plants of Lafayette to the Dietrich syndicate placed them under one management. Last fall the natural gas company made a great outcry that the supply was being hoarded, and that the supply was being hoarded.

Extra Marker, fourteen years old, of Montpelier, while pumping oil, was caught by a belt and both legs were crushed. He died shortly after his limbs had been amputated.

During the second day of the Lacey race at Cambridge City forty-five horses were disposed of, the total sales aggregating \$4,000. "Lady Vio," bought by A. L. King, of Cleveland, O., brought \$500.

The sale of the artificial and natural gas plants of Lafayette to the Dietrich syndicate placed them under one management. Last fall the natural gas company made a great outcry that the supply was being hoarded, and that the supply was being hoarded.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

RATES ESTABLISHED AT THE STATE TAX CONFERENCE.

Reports of the Various Committees Denoting the Value of Different Kinds of Property—Yearly Meetings to Be Held.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

The conference of the State tax commissioners and county assessors was continued at the State House today. The committees appointed yesterday met last night and prepared their reports which were discussed today. The first report was made by the live stock committee, which adopted by the conference the assessment this year will be as follows:

Horses—Heavy draft horses: First grade, \$800 to \$1,000; second, \$600 to \$800; third, \$400 to \$600; fourth, \$200 to \$400. Light draft stallion roadsters: First grade, \$1,200 to \$1,500; second, \$800 to \$1,200; third, \$600 to \$800; fourth, \$400 to \$600. General purpose stallions: First grade, \$800 to \$1,000; second, \$600 to \$800; third, \$400 to \$600; fourth, \$200 to \$400. Young and inferior horses in the same proportion. Roadsters and speed horses from \$100 to \$200. Mules, three to eight years old, \$50 to \$60; younger and older ones in the same proportion.

Cattle—Registered beef: Bulls, \$20 to \$250; milch cows and heifers, \$20 to \$100. Registered milch cows and heifers, \$20 to \$100. Fat cattle: Export, \$4 a hundred, gross weight; butchers, \$2.50. Common milch cows, \$10 to \$25 each. Work oxen, from \$40 to \$75 a yoke.

Pigs—Registered, \$10 to \$25; common stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$10. Chickens—\$3 a hundred, and \$1 to \$5; common, \$1 a dozen; ducks, \$2 a dozen; geese, \$4 a dozen; turkeys, \$6 a dozen.

Honey bees, from \$1 to \$3 a stand.

The report of the committee on farm products caused considerable discussion. The value of the products varies widely in different portions of the State and wide latitude should be given the assessors, it was thought. The report of the committee was adopted, with a few amendments, as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, 40c per bushel; No. 3, 35c; No. 4, 30c; No. 5, 25c; No. 6, 20c; No. 7, 15c; No. 8, 10c; No. 9, 5c; No. 10, 0c. Corn, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 0c. Oats, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 5c; No. 5, 0c. Rye, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 0c. Barley, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 0c. Clover seed, \$1.50 a bushel; timothy seed, \$1.00 a bushel; alfalfa seed, \$1.00 a bushel; lucerne seed, \$1.00 a bushel; clover hay, \$1.00 a ton; timothy hay, \$1.00 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$1.00 a ton; lucerne hay, \$1.00 a ton.

The committee on household furniture, libraries and musical instruments made a report, in which the articles varied, and the report was returned to the committee with instructions to change it, so that assessments be made at the true cash value.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S VIEWS.

The Attorney-General said that the statutes required property to be assessed at its true cash value. Any article three years old was to be valued at one-third its original value. One of the cases now passing through the courts was that of the railroad of Indiana against the State Tax Commission. The Board of Commissioners had made the rule that all property, with the exception of live stock, be assessed at 70 per cent of its value. The railroad assessment was to be for its full value. This was alleged to be discrimination, and the most serious question of the tax cases now pending. The railroads have been endeavoring to break down the laws of the State relative to taxation, and have spent thousands of dollars to accomplish it. The fight was based on discrimination. If it were indulged in by the assessors, it would fill the courts with tax controversies.

The conference was continued this afternoon. It is the intention to hold a meeting of the State tax conference at the State House, on Friday, March 16, at 10 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the various reports of the committees, and to make final decisions on the assessment rates for the coming year.

NOT SO LIGHT.

Mr. Junglauskas, a One-Dollar Fine Costs Him \$11.

William P. Junglauskas, builder and contractor, is president of the Polar Ice Company. An addition was made to the plant of the company without a building permit. In Police Court today Mr. Junglauskas was fined \$1 for failing to take out a permit. He paid the fine and went on his way, and the police clerk refused to issue licenses, saying that the company was not in the list reported to county clerks as reputable colleges. The license law requires the company to be in the list.

CURTIS COLLEGE DIPLOMAS.

The County Clerk Refuses To Issue Licenses On Them.

The Curtis Physio-Medical College moved here about a year ago from Marion, Ind. Its president is Dr. B. Suodgrass. Four graduates have presented their diplomas recently, and the county clerk is refusing to issue licenses, saying that the college was not in the list reported to county clerks as reputable colleges. The license law requires the college to be in the list.

RAID ON AN OPIUM DEN.

Three Chinese and an American Arrested—Two Women Present.

Moy Lee Sing, three other Chinese, and J. L. Langdon were arrested last night in the basement of the Ross Block, in Monument place. The place was supposed to be a Chinese laundry, but the police had learned that it was a fully equipped opium "joint." There were women in the place when the officers entered, but they were not arrested. The men were charged with opium association, and the complete opium smokers' outfit was found in the place.

IN POLICE COURT.

Moy Lee Sing, Hong Gung, Lo Dill, Sam Lung were in the Police Court this morning, charged with evil associations. With them was Langdon, who was arrested for the defendants, said that the men were arrested for running an opium "joint," against which there was no provision in the statute; that he understood that women were not in the habit of going into the place in which the Chinamen were arrested, but that two women were sent in for the purpose of making a case. Judge Stubbs

will telephone to the superintendent of every street today, while other people "amble" in a different way, assisted by the ex-convict "Columbia Beer" or "Pale Select" from the Home Brewing Company, telephone 1,050.

There is nothing handsomer than a well-made and stylish suit. To be completely attired you should have one of our suits for Easter. LALLEY BROS., tailors, 5 N. Meridian.

Martini Water bottled right at the springs. J. Metzger & Co., sole agents. Telephone 407.

Another "Joint" Visited.

After the arrests last night at Moy Lee Sing's place, the police went up Massachusetts avenue to a laundry back of the Wyandott Block. Two Chinese were in the place.

"John," said one of the party, "I want to go against the pipe."

John grinned. Then he displayed his teeth and barked his almost-shaped eyes as he pointed to a rear room and tipped out, followed by the visitors. The other Chinese looked the front door and drew the curtains. The visitors found themselves in a small room, very smelling and dirty looking. One bed was in the room and in the middle of the bed was a tray on which rested pipes and a smoker's outfit.

"An smoke!" asked John.

"Yes, the dollar."

"My Lee Sing only charges \$2."

"We charge two dollars. Who first?"

"Coat me some first," said one sitting down on the bed at the other side of the tray. In a small box was some dark, sticky stuff, with a sickening sweet smell. John took a long pipe and twisted it into the stuff until the needle had accumulated a quantity about the size of a pea. This he held over the lamp, turning it as it sizzled and smoked, and pushed the pipe into his mouth. He drew the pipe to him. He took one draw. Almost instantly there was a buzzing in his head and a strong desire on the part of his upper lip to be twisted. Suddenly there came heavy blows on the front door.

"Klick! klick!" said John, jumping from the bed and hastily putting the things out of sight.

"What was that?" asked John in a weak voice.

"An smoke!" asked John.

MRS. McDONALD'S SUIT.

It is Argued Before Judge Brown—Allegations of the Defendants.

The suit of Mrs. Josephine F. McDonald against the firm of McDonald, Butler & Snow, in which she alleges that the accounting with her husband's estate was insufficient, was argued before Judge Brown today. The defendants allege that Mrs. McDonald is not competent to sue, and that the administrator of the estate is the proper party. It is also alleged that if she is permitted to sue, then the administrator should be a defendant.

McBride Acquitted.

The case of Ryle McBride, charged with a crime against his own daughter, Nellie, age sixteen, was called for trial before a jury this morning. McBride was indicted on the testimony given to the grand jury by his daughter. She was the first witness this morning. She testified that she was not guilty of the crime and that she had never told any one he was or that she had testified to any such state of facts. McBride was acquitted. At the request of Prosecutor Holtzman, however, the young woman was stopped as she left the stand and Judge Cox committed her to the custody of the sheriff to await grand jury investigation on a charge of perjury. It is alleged that she made criminal statements to a number of persons.

The World's Fair Art Portfolios.

The "World's Fair" series proper closed March 10 with series No. 10. There will be no supplemental series issued—only one each week. Those who desire them can have them without coupons by paying in advance \$40, or by paying \$8 each week. We will not have these art portfolios for delivery. They can only be sent by mail from publication office. Leave orders at the office of THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. Read the new coupon on fifth page this week.

Municipal Economy.

is a good thing, but the streets should not be dark at night under any circumstances. Many streets, however, are made bright by the glare of the electric light. The city should be more economical in its use of light.

There is nothing handsomer than a well-made and stylish suit. To be completely attired you should have one of our suits for Easter. LALLEY BROS., tailors, 5 N. Meridian.

Martini Water bottled right at the springs. J. Metzger & Co., sole agents. Telephone 407.

Another "Joint" Visited.

After the arrests last night at Moy Lee Sing's place, the police went up Massachusetts avenue to a laundry back of the Wyandott Block. Two Chinese were in the place.

"John," said one of the party, "I want to go against the pipe."

John grinned. Then he displayed his teeth and barked his almost-shaped eyes as he pointed to a rear room and tipped out, followed by the visitors. The other Chinese looked the front door and drew the curtains. The visitors found themselves in a small room, very smelling and dirty looking. One bed was in the room and in the middle of the bed was a tray on which rested pipes and a smoker's outfit.

"An smoke!" asked John.

"Yes, the dollar."

"My Lee Sing only charges \$2."

"We charge two dollars. Who first?"

"Coat me some first," said one sitting down on the bed at the other side of the tray. In a small box was some dark, sticky stuff, with a sickening sweet smell. John took a long pipe and twisted it into the stuff until the needle had accumulated a quantity about the size of a pea. This he held over the lamp, turning it as it sizzled and smoked, and pushed the pipe into his mouth. He drew the pipe to him. He took one draw. Almost instantly there was a buzzing in his head and a strong desire on the part of his upper lip to be twisted. Suddenly there came heavy blows on the front door.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 10th St. The subject will be "The World's Fair." The evening will be a social one. Refreshments will be served. The association is composed of young men of the city, and is a very popular organization.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Building and Loan Association will meet in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, in the Knights' Hall, 121 N. 1

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

AT THE NEWS BUILDING.

No. 22 West Washington street.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

INTEREST IN BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS NOW CENTERS IN DR. PRUDENTE DE MORAES, WHO WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED PEIXOTO ON THE FIRST DAY OF THIS MONTH. NOW THAT THE REBELLION, WHICH MELLO AND DA GAMA BEGAN LAST SEPTEMBER, IS PRACTICALLY AT AN END, THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS BEFORE THE REPUBLIC IS TO RESTORE TRANQUILITY AND AVOID FURTHER DISTURBANCES. THERE HAVE BEEN TWO GREAT ISSUES IN THE REBELLION, NAMELY, THE LAND REVOLUTION, WHICH BEGAN IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND THE REVOLT OF THE NAVY, UNDER MELLO'S LEADERSHIP. THE OUTBREAK IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL GAVE THE IMPULSE TO THE WHOLE REBELLION. THE PEOPLE OF THIS AND OF OTHER SOUTHERN STATES, SANTA CATARINA AND PARANA, HAVE LONG DESIRED SEPARATION FROM THE MAIN BODY OF THE REPUBLIC. IT WILL BE EASY ENOUGH TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY, BUT TO RECONSTRUCT THESE SOUTHERN STATES WHICH HAVE LITTLE IN COMMON WITH RIO JANEIRO WILL BE MORE DIFFICULT. THIS TEDIUM REBELLION HAS NO INTRINSIC MERIT AS WAR, BUT IT HAS BEEN LIKENED TO THE SCOTCH WARS OF THE CLANS IN ITS FEROCITY. THERE WAS NO DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN THE REVOLTS OF THE NAVY AND OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, THOUGH MELLO WOULD HARDLY HAVE VENTURED TO REBEL IF HE HAD NOT BEEN ENCOURAGED BY THE DIVISION IN THE SOUTH.

DR. MORAES, WHO WILL PRESENTLY SUCCEED PEIXOTO, IS VOUCHERED FOR BY MINISTER MENDONÇA AS A MAN OF HIGH CHARACTER. HE HAS LONG SUPPORTED THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. IN THE LAST YEARS OF THE EMPIRE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT. AFTERWARD HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, WHICH CREATED THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION, AND LATER HE HAD BEEN PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE FEDERAL SENATE. HE WILL BE THE FIRST PRESIDENT CHOSEN BY POPULAR VOTE, HIS PREDECESSORS HAVING ATTAINED OFFICE THROUGH EMERGENCIES ARISING FROM THE OVERTHROW OF THE EMPIRE. THE ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE ARMY AND THE NAVY, WHICH HAD BEEN MANIFESTED INTO UGLY JEALOUSY, SHOULD NOW BE SUBORDINATED TO THE BUSINESS OF CIVIL REORGANIZATION, AND IF ALL THAT IS SAID OF HIM IS TRUE, DR. MORAES IS WELL FITTED FOR GENERAL REORGANIZATION AND CONCILIATION. ON HIS SHOULDERS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING BRAZIL AS A UNITED AND STABLE REPUBLIC. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT HE DOES NOT TAKE THE OFFICE UNTIL NOVEMBER, FOR IN THE PRESENT CRISIS PEIXOTO IS NOT A FIGURE TO INSPIRE CONFIDENCE IN. THE FACT THAT HIS SUCCESSION HAS BEEN CHOSEN WITH A TENDENCY, IN THE UNSETTLED STATE OF AFFAIRS, TO DEFER ANY STRONG POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR A REJUDGMENT.

CLEAN STREETS.

TIPS FOR STREET-SWEEPING WHICH HAVE BEEN OPENED UP SUCH SURPRISING DIFFERENCES AS TO SUGGEST THAT THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS SHOULD BE VERY CAREFUL IN LETTING THE CONTRACTS. THERE ARE DIFFERENCES OF 50 PER CENT. IN MANY CASES. WHEN ONE CONTRACTOR CONCLUDES THAT IT WILL COST HIM 10 CENTS TO KEEP A STREET CLEAN ANOTHER OFFERS TO DO IT FOR 5 CENTS. SOMEBODY IS MISTAKEN, AND MISTAKEN PROBABLY IN JUDGMENT AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES A CLEAN STREET. APPARENTLY, ONE CONTRACTOR'S IDEA OF A CLEAN STREET IS DIFFERENT FROM ANOTHER CONTRACTOR'S IDEA. THE BOARD'S IDEAS IS TO GOVERN. THE DEGREE OF CLEANLINESS REQUIRED IS THAT DUST SHALL NOT BE RAISED BY PASSING VEHICLES UNDER CONDITIONS OF ATMOSPHERE. THIS IS, PERHAPS, AS PLAIN A SPECIFICATION AS CAN BE MADE, AND YET IT WILL BE RECOGNIZED THAT IT DESCRIBES A CONDITION DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF A COMPLETED HOUSE, FOR INSTANCE. ON BIDS FOR BUILDING A HOUSE THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE AS TO WHETHER THE HOUSE IS BUILT. BUT THERE CAN BE DISPUTE AS TO WHETHER A STREET IS CLEAN OR NOT.

WE POINT THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS TO THE FACT THAT OUR ASPHALT STREETS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE STREETS AROUND THE MONUMENT, HAVE NEVER BEEN KEPT CLEAN. SO WE WOULD WARM THE BOARD THAT ITS STANDARD MUST BE HIGHER THAN ANY THAT HAS BEEN EXACTED HERETOFORE. WE WANT CLEAN STREETS, NOT HALF-WAY CLEAN STREETS, WITH THE CENTER SWEEPED AND DIRT LEFT SCATTERED ALONG THE EDGES. WE WANT THE CORNERS CLEANED. WE SUGGEST THAT THE BOARD SHALD CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZE THESE BIDS, AND SEE TO IT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS UNDERSTAND WHAT A CLEAN STREET IS AND WHAT THEY HAVE GOT TO DO.

IN THIS CONNECTION, IT IS PERTINENT TO ADD THAT THE BOARD OF SAFETY SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH THE BOARD OF WORKS. WITHOUT THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AGAINST SWEEPING REFUSE INTO THE STREET, IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN. IF THE BOARD OF SAFETY WANTS TO SEE HOW THE BOARD OF WORKS IS IGNORED, LET IT LOOK AT WASHINGTON STREET AND ILLINOIS STREET. DAILY, FROM SEVEN O'CLOCK UNTIL SEVEN P.M., THERE ARE COLLECTORS OF REFUSE. THERE CAN THEN BE NO INSTANCE AFTER INSTANCES IN WHICH STREETS AND SIDEWALKS ARE SWEEPED INTO THE STREET WHICH THE NIGHT BEFORE HAS BEEN MADE PASSES CLEAN BY THE STREET SWEEPER. THERE SHOULD BE RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AGAINST THIS AND AGAINST THROWING PAPER AND BANANA SKINS ON THE STREET. PEOPLE WHOSE APPEARANCE WOULD WARRANT BETTER THINGS OF THEM LITTER THE STREETS WITH BANANA PEELS WITHOUT THOUGHT, APPARENTLY, OF ANY IMPROPRIETY.

CLEANLINESS IS A HABIT. WE AMERICANS ARE STILL IN A VERY PRIMITIVE CONDITION SO FAR AS MUNICIPAL CLEANLINESS IS CONCERNED. LET US GO FORWARD HERE. WE ARE SINGULARLY BLESSED IN INDIANAPOLIS. WE HAVE FEEL WHICH GIVES A CLEAN ATMOSPHERE, WHILE THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LIFE ARE SUCH AS TO MAKE IT EASY FOR US TO HAVE CLEAN STREETS. ON ALL OUR PAVED STREETS WE SHOULD BEGIN RIGIDLY TO ENFORCE THE LAWS OF CLEANLINESS, AND SO THE HABIT WILL GROW, AND ACTUALLY WE SHALL GET TO LIKING IT!

THE HOUSE OF LORDS IS SAFE.

YESTERDAY THE LIBERAL LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARECOT, GAVE NOTICE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MOVE TO REJECT THE AMENDED ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH, AND SUBSTITUTE ANOTHER ONE FOR IT. MR. BALFOUR, CONSERVATIVE LEADER, AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN, LIBERAL UNIONIST, BOTH DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT COULD COUNT UPON THEIR SUPPORT, AND EVEN MR. LABOUCHERE SAID THAT HE REALLY DID NOT MEAN IT—THAT IS THAT THE VOTE OF HIMSELF AND HIS FRIENDS WAS NOT INTENDED

as a vote of want of confidence in the government, but to "quicken" their action in the execution of what the majority of its supporters in the country demanded." So the new address, which is a most inane document, was adopted and the thrilling incident may be regarded as closed for the present.

There is one very obvious moral to it all—and that is the gentlemen who are charged with the duty of carrying on the government, as well as the conservatives, should not, too many of them, go to dinner at the same time. The radicals and the Irish do not seem to feel the promptings of hunger as do the country gentlemen who constitute the bulk of the English members. They are always on duty, always alert, always looking for the chance that came to them Tuesday night. So it will be well always to have present a majority against the Irish members and the radicals. Next time the gentlemen may vote to abolish royalty or to cut off the head of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which would be most embarrassing.

But the House of Lords is safe. The world can still revolve on its axis. Lord Rosebery need not resign. Peace reigns, and the old order is undisturbed. All of which should be most encouraging to that body at Washington, which is supposed to assist in making laws for the American people, but which chiefly busies itself in rejecting worthy judicial nominations and passing laws for the benefit of its own members. It is not likely that the House of Lords or the Senate will ever be abolished. But it is as sure as anything in the future can be that they will be reformed.

LOWERING THE STANDARD.

THAT A PAPER WITH THE HIGH IDEALS WHICH THE NEW YORK POST HAS SHOULD OCCASIONALLY FALL BELOW THEM IS NOT, PERHAPS, SURPRISING, BUT IT IS ALWAYS DISCOURAGING TO THE PEOPLE ALL OVER THE LAND WHO ARE IN AN HUMBLED AND OBSCURE WAY FIGHTING IN THE ARMY IN WHICH THE POST IS SO VALUANT AND VALUED A LEADER. WHEN THE TRUMPET GIVES FORTH AN UNCERTAIN SOUND THE MEN IN THE RANKS ARE IN DANGER OF BECOMING CONFUSED, IF NOT PANICKED. THESE REFLECTIONS ARE SUGGESTED BY AN EDITORIAL IN THE NEW YORK POST, WHICH WAS PRINTED IN THESE COLUMNS YESTERDAY, ADVISING REFORMERS TO ACCEPT THE SENATE BILL SUBSTANTIALLY AS IT WAS REPORTED FROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE. WE DO NOT CARE TO GO INTO PARTICULARS AT THE PRESENT TIME, FURTHER THAN TO SAY THAT, IN OUR OPINION, THE POST IS RIGHT IN ITS ADVOCACY OF THE SUGAR DUTY, ONLY WE INSIST THAT THERE SHALL BE NO DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE TRUST, EVEN IF THAT DISCRIMINATION AMOUNTS TO ONLY 4-10 OF A CENT A POUND.

It is the lowering of the political standard to which we object. With all due deference to so important an authority, we must protest against the odious theory "that the first and most necessary thing is to prepare a bill that can be passed." When the Post gave utterance to that pestiferous doctrine it ranked itself below the majority of the strictly Democratic organs throughout the country, which are insisting that the first and most important thing is for their party to keep faith with the people. There need be no trouble about preparing "a bill which can be passed." If the tariff reformers will consent to a measure which protects the railroads and coal mines of Messrs. Druce and Gorman, the collars and cuffs of Mr. Murphy, the sugar of Messrs. White and Caffery, the fruit of Messrs. Perkins and White, the iron ore of Messrs. Morgan, Pugh, Harris and Bates, such a measure would pass without difficulty. But what would be the use of passing it? It is just this temper of mind that the Germans and British count on. They know—none better—that the people are patient and long-suffering, and that they soon weary of the struggle for their rights. Wrathful denunciation they expect; but they also expect that the people will soon quiet down, and will concede to them their utmost demands.

The Post's theory is capable of wide application. It has been used—and legitimately, if it be a true theory—to justify almost every disgraceful nomination that has ever been made. How often have we heard it said that Mr. So-and-so was a very good man, but then "he can not be elected"; while the other Mr. So-and-so is admitted to be a rogue, but then he can win, and "the first and most important thing is to nominate a man who can be elected." Is not that what the "practical" politicians say? And is not the doctrine as true in one case as in another? If the Democratic party had taken care to count in 1892 it would not have nominated Mr. Cleveland. Expediency, of course, is its place—and a large place—in party politics. Great things have been accomplished by wise compromises. But, after all, there is such a thing as principle, and a defeat for conscience sake is much more likely to bring about the desired practical result than is a victory when principle is completely abandoned. In discussing the iron ore duty, which, the Post says, is "a serious mistake and a thing to be resisted by the House—not to be resisted at all hazards, but to be fought over in earnest," the Post goes on to speak of "leaving out of view the matter of principle involved." We do not see how this can be done. It is a scandal and disgrace to tolerate legislation which ruins industries and closes factories on the Atlantic seaboard in order that the Messrs. people, who can mine ore at a labor cost of 4 cents a ton, may have absolute control of the market.

One other statement in this editorial is worthy of notice.

"The prosperity of the country depends more upon the equilibrium of the national treasury than upon any other single matter within the scope of the government's powers. This bald statement is true neither in what it assumes nor in what it states. A prosperous country is usually a happy country; but when it is assumed that prosperity is the chief end of legislation we get into difficulties at once. What constitutes prosperity? What has legislation to do with creating prosperity? Whom shall we make prosperous? But if we steadily adhere to this idea, that the end of legislation is to establish justice—which should be the supreme aim—we avoid all difficulties and do the right thing. A prosperous country is one in which every man is guaranteed the unimpeded use of his own faculties for his own development. And such prosperity has little to do directly with the "equilibrium of the national treasury." But it has everything to do with maintaining in its integrity the right of the people to govern themselves.

We can think of no more fascinating study for a psychologist or a moralist than the intellectual processes of a jury of good, reputable citizens in a gambling case. They take their solemn oath to do their duty, and

then—Here was a man who has been notorious as a keeper of a gambling house for years. His place is raided on Sunday. Many men are arrested in the act of gambling. Four men are fined. The proprietor, who has given bail for the arrested gamblers, offers to plead guilty to the charge of keeping a gambling house if the Court will make his fine light. The Court refuses. The case is tried before a jury, and the jury acquits. That is to say, a man who, by offering to pay a fine, had admitted the charge against him, is found innocent of the charge by an exceptionally intelligent jury! Verily, great is the trial by jury of one's peers in such cases. The grotesque plea was set up that Mr. Harry Walker did not know that gambling was going on in his room set apart for the use and delectation of men who wish to gamble, and from that same plea the jury, we are told, was greatly influenced. We think the gambling fraternity ought to feel pretty cheerful over the result. The police, we trust, will not be discouraged. They know gambling when they see it. Let them continue to do their duty whether prosecutors, courts and juries do theirs or not.

INDIANAPOLIS IS "OUTSIDE OF A TOWN OR VILLAGE." Maybe it's a swamp.

FOLK SAY THAT A MAN CAN KEEP A GAMBLING HOUSE AND NOT GET INTO TROUBLE. BUT HE CAN BE DONE IN THIS TOWN IN GREAT SHAPE—ACCORDING TO THE JURY.

We are glad that the Board of Public Works has not yet finally decided to mar the chief street of the town with a patchwork pavement. That is to say, the Board of Public Works has not yet finally decided to pave Meridian street with brick from the Union station to Maryland street. We sincerely trust that it will "decisively" decide against brick. Tennessee street is asphalted from the Union railway tracks north for half a mile. Illinois street is asphalted from the Union station to Seventh street. When it comes to improving South Meridian street, the chief street of the city; the street best built up; the street of the moment; the street that gives the first full view that most travelers have of the State's great work—when it comes to improving that street, the Board of Public Works should be considered. There is a patchwork pavement on this principal street would expose our taste and enterprise to conclusions greatly to our detriment. Wherever else we have brick, do let us have asphalt on South Meridian street from the railway station to the monument.

A MAN FOUND "NOT GUILTY" AGAINST HIS WILL, AND RIGHT HERE IN INDIANAPOLIS!

MR. HARRY WALKER MUST BE HAPPY IN THE THOUGHT THAT TWENTY GOOD MEN AND TRUE, AND MINORITY RESPECTABLE, ARE TOGETHER TO CONSIDER THIS TOWN WHO DECIDE THAT HE DOES NOT KNOW WHAT GOES ON IN HIS SHOP.

SUPERINTENDENT POWELL ANNOUNCES THAT HE INTENDS TO HAVE THE SIDEWALK ORDINANCE RIGIDLY ENFORCED, AND THAT HE WILL CAUSE THE ARREST OF BICYCLE RIDERS, AND OF PEDDLERS WHO USE THE SIDEWALKS WITH THEIR HAND-CARTS. THAT IS RIGHT. THERE IS NOT A TOWN OF ONE-FIFTH OUR SIZE IN INDIANA THAT PERMITS BICYCLES ON THE SIDEWALKS AS INDIANAPOLIS DOES, WHILE NO SELF-RESPECTING CITY, THAT WE KNOW OF, ALLOWS PEDDLERS TO USE THE SIDEWALK FOR A THOROUGHFARE. THE ORDER OUGHT ALSO TO INCLUDE THE LOAVERS ON WASHINGTON STREET. THE PERSISTENCE WITH WHICH THE CORNERS OF WASHINGTON STREET, PARTICULARLY AT ILLINOIS, ARE OBSTRUCTED BY CROWDS OF LOAVERS IS REMARKABLE. AT THESE CORNERS AND TO SOME DEGREE AT THE CORNERS OF MERIDIAN AND PENNSYLVANIA STREETS, ON WASHINGTON, CROWDS OF MEN LINE THE CURB-STONE AND THE LEDGE OF THE BUILDINGS, GRADUALLY ENCROACHING ON THE SPACE BETWEEN UNTIL SOMETIMES THERE IS NO ALLEYSIDE ROOM FOR PEOPLE TO PASS. THEY ARE NOT MEN AWAITING STREET CARS, NOR STOPPING CASUALLY FOR A MOMENT'S CONVERSATION. THEY ARE LOAVERS, AND THEY TAKE THEIR STAND AT THESE PLACES AND FOR HOURS deluge the sidewalk with tobacco juice, poison the air with tobacco smoke and make people's ears tingle with their remarks.

If Superintendent Powell would station a policeman at discretion at these corners, have him "tap" the proper people and gently but firmly invite them to "move on," and so keep the sidewalk clear for its legitimate uses, he would confer a boon, as well as take a step in the interest of good manners and morals.

ALL THAT STANDS IN THE WAY OF BUSINESS MEN NOW IS THE SENATE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SMITH COULD HAVE GOTTEN HIS IRON AGAINST THE REPORTER MORE EFFECTUALLY BY HURTING ONE OF HIS LONG OPINIONS AT HIM.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPERS HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO CRUSH THE CIGARETTE HABIT AMONG MINORS. THEY HAVE ALREADY SECURED A STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AGAINST THEM. THERE IS A QUOTE AS LOUD A CALL FOR SIMILAR ACTION IN INDIANAPOLIS. THERE IS A LAW PROHIBITING ANY ONE FROM GIVING OR SELLING CIGARETTES TO MINORS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OLD. THE LAW IS IGNORED BY DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCO MERCHANTS WHO WOULD BE INSULTED IF THEY WERE TOLD THEY WERE NOT LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS. YET IN INDICATES OF THE LAW THAT IS TAKEN TO THEM, ALMOST DEADLY, CIGARETTES. ITS EVIL EFFECTS CAN HARDLY BE OVERESTIMATED. IT IS TIME THERE SHOULD BE SOME QUICKENING OF THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE. AN EXAMPLE OR TWO MADE OF THOSE WHO IGNORE THE LAW MIGHT BE A HELP TOWARD THIS END. THE HABIT OF SMOKING IS SPREADING WITH RAPIDITY AMONG CHILDREN, DREW BY MEANS OF THE INDIAN CIGARETTES, AND BECAUSE DEALERS IN THE ARTICLE NO MORE RESPECT THE LAW THAN GAMBLERS RESPECT THE LAW AGAINST GAMBLING.

IT IS A MERE COINCIDENCE, PERHAPS, THAT HEAVY RAINS AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS ARRIVE IN THE CITY TOGETHER.

THE NEW YORK SENATE HAS PASSED A LAW AGAINST BAKING. STUDENTS CAN NOT, THEREFORE, KILL ANY ONE OF THEIR FELLOWS IN THAT STATE WITHOUT PUNISHMENT.

IT IS HOPED THAT THE MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS WILL PROSECUTE TO THE EXTENT OF THE LAW THE VANDALS WHO HAVE CARVED THEIR NAMES ON THE MONUMENT. WARNINGS THAT SUCH INTRUSION WILL BE PUNISHED TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW ARE MADE IN SUCH PLACES. WE WANT TO SEE THE MONUMENT LIVED UP TO. IT IS THE ONLY WAY THE MONUMENT CAN BE PROTECTED. THERE SHOULD BE NO EXCEPTION, NO PALLIATION.

A TEXAS EX-PRESIDENT OF A BANK SHOT AND KILLED THE CASHIER. AT LEAST THE REPORT HAS GAINED CURRENCY.

IT SEEMS THAT EX-SENATOR WHITE WAS WORKING AGAINST ANY CHANGE IN THE MCKINLEY SUGAR BOUNTY AT THE RATE OF \$31,000 A YEAR.

WE NOTE, WITH SATISFACTION, THAT AUDITOR TAGGART IS ALIVE TO HIS DUTY IN THE GALLUP CASE, AND HAS ANNOUNCED TO THE EXECUTOR HIS PURPOSE TO COLLECT TAXES ON THE SEQUESTERED ESTATE BACK TO THE YEAR 1881, THUS GOING THE FULL LIMIT WHICH THE LAW WILL PERMIT.

WE WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE THE DECISION IN THE RECENT CASE OF A CASE OF THIS KIND, ARE IN FULL SYMPATHY WITH EFFORTS TO COLLECT TAXES THAT HAVE BEEN WITHHELD. WE TRUST THAT EVERY CENT DUE TO THE PUBLIC TREASURY WILL BE COLLECTED.

JUDAS JENKINS IS WILLING, SO FAR AS HIS PERSONAL INTEREST IS CONCERNED, TO BE INVESTIGATED—WHICH IS GOING THE SENATE ONE BETTER.

NEW DEFINITION: COMPROMISE, V. ACT—TO ACCEPT BY A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE DELINQUENT A LESS SUM OF MONEY THAN THE DELINQUENT OWES TO THE PUBLIC TREASURY, BECAUSE, OR BY REASON OF, OR FOR THE SAKE OF—NOTE—THIS USAGE IS AMERICAN AND PROVINCIAL, BEING CONTRASTED TO THE REGION OF INDIANAPOLIS.

A Child.

Old signs are written in his tender face.

Dances, recalls that he has never known:

Thou art the heir of thy aspiring race,

Heir of a troubled throne.

Oh, hope, that hardly dost portend the morn,

And sadness, that has scarcely guessed at pain,

God takes the characters of fate outworn,

And writes them fair again.

Those little feet that scarce the light turf

And those little hands so brown with wind and sun,

God grant they tremble not for weariness

Before thy course be done.

And thou shalt love, and learn what love is

And thou shalt trust, and learn to value men,

And all the sudden mysteries of earth,

Shall open to thy ken.

What, wilt be flying? Am I then too staid?

Can I not smooth the meditative brow?

Flash through the sun and flutter through the

As birds from bough to bough?

What? dost thou linger? Ah, my dear, how

The kiss of childhood play, and the touch

Of those absorbing hand.

—Arthur Christopher Benson.

Mutability.

The flower that smiles to-day

All that we wish to stay,

Tempts and then flies;

We like this world's delight!

Lightning that mocks the night,

Brief even as bright.

Virtue, how frail it is!

Friendship too rare!

Love, how it sells poor bliss

For proud despair!

Survive their joy and all

Which ours we call.

Whist! skies are blue and bright,

Whist! flowers are gay,

Whist! eyes that here are night

Make glad the day!

Whist! yet the calm hours creep,

Dreams show—and men grow sick—

Then wake to weep.

—[Shelley].

"SCRAPS."

Steel rails average 180 tons to the mile;

iron 145.

School towels infect children with

ophthalmia.

The human body has nine miles of perspiration pores.

A mountain cable railroad is 6,235 feet high.

Olympic peninsula, west of Puget sound, has never been surveyed.

Syrin has a single railroad, the one rail bar built in a walled city.

Texas has ten State farms on which convicts are worked under contract.

The Hudson river has always been the course for the fastest steamboats.

Signaling through books has been accomplished by the New York city fire department.

The site of San Francisco's Midwinter Fair was built by the winds out of drift sand.

A school of specialists holds that the white cells of the blood are traps to catch microbes.

The average cost of construction and equipment per mile of American railroads is \$54,644.

The Antarctic polar region is believed to contain four million square miles never touched by man.

In Mongolia, Asia, there are no hotels. Monasteries, however, are numerous, and always accommodate travelers.

Mrs. Mary C. Davis and John Davis, an attorney, are a clergyman and a lawyer, lately divorced from each other for the fifth time.

He (from Boston; very musical)—Wagner (from an empty room)—Shu (from Chicago)—Oh, you ought to see Pullman's!—[Car and Locomotive.

The fact was brought out in a Philadelphia court the other day that a certain number of the benches in the city hall were habit of charging 1,200 per cent. for the use of money.

A fine marble in a compact ledge, 30 feet wide, has been discovered on the Rio Verde, sixty miles northeast of Phoenix, Ariz. It is said to be equal to the best Italian marble.

A policeman on a cow belonging to a farmer at Seattle, Wash., developed the fact, it is said, that the animal had been living for some time with a steel wire around its neck.

The frequent discovery of bombs in Paris has led to the provision of a special vehicle for their transportation from the place where they are discovered to the government storehouse.

"Well," said James Easby, "I've got down to my last loaf." "Great heavens," said his friend, "it isn't so bad as that, it is only a loaf to work to-morrow."

—[Washington Star].

The origin of fifteen fires, which occurred in laundries in Hamburg, Germany, last year, is said to have been caused by the friction of the benches in the city hall.

This country takes all but a few thousand pounds of the Tahiti vanilla crop. The total import of this vanilla is 25,000 pounds. The price varies considerably, but does not fall much below \$1 a pound.

The Prince of Wales is in constant dread of being trapped beneath the feet of a crowd, and he rarely appears in public except in a carriage which affords some protection. His appearance is the instant signal for a great crowd to collect.

A century church said to one of his deacons: "I find that Brother Linkum has very liberal religious views."

"Yes," replied the deacon, "Brother Linkum has liberal views in his contributions."

—[Chicago Standard].

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the furs were doctored before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses.

The women of Canada who subscribed for a pair of horses, a sleigh and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May, are highly incensed at the fact that the f

SOME WASHINGTON TOPICS

CONGRESSMAN DE FORREST DISCUSSES THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Amendments That Are Needed—Mr. Fithian Still For American Ship—The Russian Thistle Pest—The Methods To Exterminate It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Congressman De Forrest, chairman of the committee on reform in the civil service, was asked today if he thought that any considerable number of Congressmen would like to repeal the civil service law. There are several bills pending before his committee to abolish the civil service commission. "I think not," Mr. De Forrest replied. "That is to say that there are very few Representatives in either party who would, if the sole responsibility were placed on them of determining the matter, decide to abolish the law. At the same time, it is equally true that very few public men are fully satisfied with the law as it now stands. They would prefer to amend it in many particulars."

"Amend it in what particulars?" "There is a feeling that the methods of examination in many cases are not well calculated to test the actual qualifications of the applicant for the office which he seeks."

"But Commissioner Roosevelt doesn't agree with you. In a recent interview upon this subject he declared emphatically that the questions propounded are most practical, and in all cases pertinent."

ONE FAULT OF THE LAW.

"I'm telling you about the feeling of public men regarding the law. You can't make them believe that these examinations, as a whole, are well adapted to display the actual qualities of the applicants. The law, in my judgment, has one great deficiency: that is the obstacles which it opposes to the reinstatement of a person who has been unjustly discharged from the public service. As the law now stands, if more than one year has elapsed since his dismissal, he can't be reinstated without again submitting to an examination in order to obtain a place on the eligible list. I think this is wrong. I think that the appointing power should be enabled to reinstate an employee who has been improperly discharged, if satisfied with his present fitness, even though he be not upon the eligible list, and though more than a year may have passed since he was dropped from the rolls."

"What do you think of the bill introduced by Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, to extend the operations of the law to postmasters of every degree, they passing an examination and the three having the best record being certified to the commission, as is the case now with the clerks in the executive departments?"

"I think that most men look upon the proposition as chimerical. It is too long a stride to take at present and without more careful consideration."

"There are several bills before your committee to create a term of office beyond which the incumbent can not hold. What do you think of those?"

SHOULD NOT REMAIN FOR LIFE.

"In a general way most men would approve of some law of that character, if the details could be arranged to their satisfaction. I think that every man in the public service should be retired after a reasonable term. Don't understand me as meaning that these men should be pensioned. My purpose is simply to retire them and fill their places with new men. This would give those who drop out from the rolls an opportunity to enter upon some other kind of pursuit which might prove more profitable and permanent."

"Would not this be a great injustice to faithful public servants who had devoted the best years of their life to the work of the Government?"

"I would not make the term short, but, on the other hand, I would not let them remain until they were unfitted either to discharge the duties of the Government or to engage in other work, but I would retire them at a period when they could find different employment, and when their creditable record in the public service would be a certificate of recommendation for them."

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE PEST.

Its Enormous Spread—Measures Suggested For Checking It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Assistant Secretary Dabney, of the Department of Agriculture, has sent to Chairman Hatch, of the House committee on agriculture, a copy of the latest report on the Russian thistle submitted by the division of botany of the department. The report was made by L. H. Dewey. In communicating it to Mr. Hatch, Mr. Dabney says that, "with regard to the further investigation of the subject, I think you will find, after the thorough work which has been done upon it, extending over several years and embodied in two reports, little more remains to be done. We may safely rely upon an enlightened selfishness in the various States to do all that remains to be done."

The report notes that the Russian thistle made its appearance in this country a few years ago in the wheat-raising region of the Northwest. The damage already done by it is estimated at several million dollars, and the thistle is rapidly spreading over new territory and being more destructive in the region already invaded than it is in the comparatively brief period of twenty years. There are, besides, many isolated localities along the railroads as far east as Madison, Wis., west to Denver, Col., and south to the southern border of Nebraska, where the plants have been introduced.

The reply with which the Russian thistle has spread far exceeds that of any weed known in America. The most active mode of distribution of the Russian thistle, and the one farthest from nature is the wind; and flaxseed continues to be, in the absence of good fanning mills, the chief artificial agent of distribution. Railroads form a third and most dangerous mode of transportation for the seeds over long distances. There is good evidence that the railroads have carried them in the bedding of stock cars. These cars are sent into the stock yards at Indianapolis, Chicago and Sioux City and unloaded, and the seeds are seldom cleaned until they are again sent out, and have reached the destination to be reloaded. The plant is an annual, easily killed at any time during the growing season. It produces no seed before the middle of August or the 1st of September, and the seed is short-lived. It therefore offers exceptionally good opportunity for being checked or even exterminated. For any effective measures, however, there must be concerted action throughout the infested area. Sheep are very fond of the Russian thistle until it becomes too coarse and woody. Pasturing on the young plants,

they may be kept down, and the only known valuable food of the plant utilized.

SOME REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

All the remedies given, the report says, are with a view to destroying the plants before they produce seed, and these are the only remedies, so far as known, which are effectual or of which there should be any need, except care in cleaning the seed. It has been suggested that each farmer whose land is not fenced make a temporary fence by planting a double row of sunflowers about his land in each season. The cost would be slight, and the fence thus made would doubtless aid very much in the fight unless the sunflowers so abundantly produced should become troublesome weeds. The building of wire fences to stop the rolling plants is a remedy strongly advocated by some. Under no conditions whatever should the cheaper grade of seeds be sown without reseedling.

FOR FREE AMERICAN SHIPS.

Congressman Fithian Pushing His Long Continued Measure—His Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Congressman Fithian, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, has been promised a day by the Speaker for the consideration of his bill, admitting to American registry ships built in foreign countries. The bill provides, however, that such vessels shall not be permitted to enter into the coastwise trade. This was a concession made to the ship-building interests, and the bill could not have been passed without it. When the bill comes up in the House an amendment will be offered to strike out the proviso in the bill and admit foreign built ships to free registry for the coastwise trade also.

Chairman Fithian believes that the bill thus amended will pass the House. In three consecutive Congresses the House Representative has made a special fight for "free ships." In the Fifty-first Congress the committee was Republican and he submitted a minority report. In the Fifty-second Mr. Fithian was not chairman of the committee, but a favorable report on the free ship bill was prepared by him and brought before the House. The bill failed to pass, but when the present Congress met, Mr. Fithian made chairman of the committee on merchant and marine fisheries, and took up the cudgel again for free ships. He found the Cramps and other ship-builders making a fight against the proposition. The ship-building interests claim that they can not compete with foreign ship-builders.

WANT FREE RAW MATERIALS.

In their report on the bill the majority of the committee has very aptly quoted John Roach and Charles H. Cramp on the subject of free raw material. In a hearing before the House committee to investigate the cause of the decline of our shipping interests, Mr. Roach stated in 1889 that the tariff on ship-building material had crippled the American ship-builders. "If Congress will take off all the duties from American iron, reducing it to the price of foreign iron," said he, "then we are prepared to compete with foreign ship-builders. The labor question was mis-stated. We are prepared to meet that difficulty and ask no further legislation on the subject."

Charles H. Cramp at the same hearing said that the average duty on ship-building materials was 40 per cent. "If our ship-builders could be relieved from that, they could compete successfully with foreign builders."

The McKinley law went to the extent of exempting from duty ship-building materials imported in bond for the construction of vessels to be used in the foreign carrying trade. There was the same provision exempting such vessels from engaging in the coastwise trade of the United States. The Cramps are vigorously opposing the free ship bill, notwithstanding the concession of free raw materials, which they now enjoy under the McKinley law.

AGAINST THE AMERICAN LINES.

Chairman Fithian says that the present ship-building laws have driven the American flag off the ocean. "Lines that are essentially American lines," says he, "are sailing the ocean under the flag of other foreign flags. Ninety per cent. of the stock of some of these foreign lines is owned by citizens of the United States. They sail their ships under foreign flags and seek foreign registry because our laws refuse them American registry."

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Wednesday, March 14, 1894.

REAL ESTATE—JUDGMENT—ATTACHMENT—LIFE.

15,691. Mary M. Thomas et al. vs. Mary E. Johnson. Starke C. C. Reversed. Howard, C. J.

(1) Where the transcript of a judgment is filed in another county, the defendant owned real estate, after the defendant has conveyed such real estate, the judgment is not a lien thereon. (2) Where there was an attachment of the defendant's real estate, and the judgment was rendered, and land in the county where the suit was brought, and also land in the other county attached, and the final judgment only orders the former land sold to pay the judgment rendered, the latter land is thereby released from the lien of the attachment. (3) A conveyance in part payment of a bona fide debt, greater in amount than the value of the land is not in fraud of other creditors.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR—PRACTICE.

15,692. Eya Gouley vs. Eleanor Embree. Gibson C. C. Affirmed. Bailey, J.

A failure to set forth the names of all the parties to the judgment appeared from the assignment of error, renders the assignment defective and unavailing.

CITY—ANNEXATION OF UNPLANNED LAND—PLOT—JURISDICTION—PRACTICE.

15,673. John Chandler et al. vs. Common Council of the City of Kokomo et al. Tipton C. C. Reversed. Hackney, J.

(1) Sec. 3,699, R. S., 1894, relating to the annexation of territory to a city, only requires that the petition shall set forth the reasons for such annexation. (2) The statute does not prescribe the reasons which shall be sufficient, and that question is within the sound discretion of the authority passing upon the petition, and the sufficiency of the reasons will not be reviewed on appeal unless there has been a clear abuse of the discretion. (3) In a proceeding to annex unplanned land under said section, the fact that the land is unplanned is a jurisdictional fact that must be alleged and proved.

APPELLATE COURT.

15,693. Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company vs. James M. Irons. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.

(1) Where written instruments are necessary exhibits to pleadings, an allegation that the instruments are in the possession of the adverse party is a sufficient excuse for a failure to make copies of them exhibits to such pleadings. (2) Indulgence in a pleading is reached by motion to make more specific rather than by demurrer. (3) Under Section 3,698, R. S., 1894, where it appears from the whole record that the merits of a cause have been fairly determined, error in overruling a demurrer to a bad answer will not be available to reverse the judgment.

STREET CAR—PASSENGER—NEGLECT.

15,172. Marion Street Railroad Company vs. Henry Shaffer. Blackford C. C. Affirmed. Letz, J.

It is not negligence per se for a passenger to stand or sit upon the platform of an electric street-railroad car. The evidence sustains the verdict.

WILLFUL INJURY—PLEADING.

15,678. P. C. & S. L. Railway Company vs. Daniel Judd, administrator. Reversed. Ross, J.

(1) General allegations charging a willful or intentional injury are sufficient on demurrer. (2) To constitute a willful injury, the act which produced it must have been intentional or must have been done under such circumstances as evinced a reckless disregard for the safety of others and a willingness to inflict the injury complained of. There is no evidence sustaining the theory of willful injury in this case.

FOR A REDUCTION OF TOBACCO TAXES.

Sixteen lodges of the Cigar Makers' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon and prepared a memorial to Congress asking that the tariff on tobacco be reduced from the figures given in the Wilson bill. The organization of a State labor league was also discussed.

LAXATIVES for constipation, 50c, at all druggists. LAXATIVES for constipation, 50c, at all druggists.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

STATE.

D. W. Comstock, of Richmond, candidate for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge from the Fourth district, was born at Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, December 16, 1840. He was graduated in the classical course at the Ohio Western University, Delaware, O., in 1860. Soon after he began the study of the law under Judge M. B. Walker, of Dayton, O. In September, 1861, he located at New Castle, Ind., at which place he was admitted to the bar by E. B. Martindale, who was at the time Judge of the Eleventh Common Pleas district. In the following year he was elected on the Republican ticket prosecuting attorney for the Eleventh Common Pleas district, an office which he resigned during the first year of the term, having entered the army as a private soldier in Company E of the Ninth Indiana cavalry, a regiment finally commanded by Col. Ed. Lilly, of Indianapolis. Upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed sergeant-major, serving until July 1864, when he was promoted to the first-lieutenancy of Company F. In April, 1865, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company C. He was subsequently detailed to act as assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade of the Seventh military division of Mississippi. In 1866 he located at Richmond, Ind., where he has since lived. In 1867 he was elected city attorney, holding

town during the whole of Mr. Tuthill's boyhood and youth, and from the time he was twelve years old he assisted in work on the farm, attending school in the fall and winter. He was graduated from the Dowagiac high-school June 21, 1878. He was admitted to the bar December 2, 1879, and December 3 located in Michigan City. He did his first campaign work in 1880, and cast his first vote for Garfield. He has been identified with the party ever since. He was elected chairman of the city committee of Michigan City in 1892, and though Michigan City had been the stronghold of Democracy of that county for twenty years, that fall the Republicans elected their county ticket, with the single exception of clerk of court, the gains being almost wholly made in Michigan City. Mr. Tuthill has never held office.

Slas D. Coffey, of Brazil, candidate for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge from the First district, was born in Owen county, February 23, 1839. He labored on the farm and attended, during the winter months, the common schools of his neighborhood. In the fall of 1860 he entered Indiana University, at Bloom-

ington, as a student, but left college in the following March. While at the university he devoted his entire time to the study of analytical grammar, logic and constitutional and international law. Upon leaving college he entered the law office of Allen F. Rose, at Spencer, as a law student. He enlisted in the army April 19, 1861, and was mustered out June 7, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. While in the army he studied common law, the two first books of Blackstone's commentaries on the common law of England, and Stevens on pleading. In September, 1864, he began the study of law at Youngstown, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1865. He was in partnership with William Wirt Carter, which partnership continued until March 25, 1881. As a practicing lawyer he was successful in many cases, and during the years devoted to his profession he acquired a competency. In 1886 he was a Republican nominee for district attorney for the common pleas district composed of the counties of Putnam, Owen, Greene and Clay. In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Thirteenth circuit. March 15, 1881, he was sworn in as judge of the circuit by Governor Porter to succeed Judge Solon Turman who had died. In 1882 he was elected to succeed himself, running 1,222 votes ahead of his rival in Clay county. In 1888 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court for the First judicial district, and was elected to the place he now holds. At that election, in his own county, he ran 397 votes ahead of his ticket.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was born in North Madison, Conn., in 1859. His parents came to Indiana in 1860. They lived in Hendricks county for a time and then removed to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where his parents still live. He attended the Bainbridge graded school, began teaching when he was nineteen, and taught four years in Putnam county. In 1888 he entered the

position until the political complexion of the Common Council was changed. He was elected prosecutor for the circuit of which Wayne county formed a part for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from the second district, where he was a member of the committee of judiciary, and in 1881 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the laws. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1890, having no opposition as a candidate for the nomination.

BEAUTY WITHOUT COST

BEAUTY WITHOUT COST

Ladies wishing information in reference to the improvement of their personal appearance and the cultivation of health and beauty, will consult their best interests by calling at once on



Mme. M. Rena, the creator and author of Beauty Culture, which is becoming the leading subject for authors and lecturers all over the world. Ladies will learn more in reference to the creation and culture of natural feminine beauty by attending a private consultation with Mme. M. Rena, than they could learn in any years of study from books or attending scores of beauty lectures. Beauty Culture originated and taught by Mme. M. Rena does not approve of a lady trying in any way to alter her natural beauty. She says a lady should never appear at a tight fitting dress, or use cosmetics, or in any way try to deceive by the aid of mechanical means and make up.

Mme. M. Rena's thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology and human nature, aided by her own experience, has enabled her to give various forms of disease peculiar to women, a name, to tell a lady at a glance her trouble, the cause, and, if possible the cure. Mme. M. Rena will give every lady calling this week free consultation and advice which may be of great benefit to her, and will save her embarrassment and add many years of youth, beauty and happiness to one's life.

MME. M. REMA has done more for ladies suffering with blemishes detrimental to beauty than any other person in the world. She originated the idea of applying medicated steam to the face, and has the most approved steaming apparatus, and discovered "OLENA" the only reliable medication for steaming the face, also the process of fattening any portion of the body by absorption.

In short, her numerous inventions and discoveries have opened up a safe and bright pathway to permanent youthful loveliness and placed beauty of face and form within the reach of every lady. You have only to call and see MME. M. REMA'S youthful appearance, at her advanced age, to be convinced that she possesses secrets, knowledge and power to create and retain a beautiful complexion, youthfulness and loveliness to a greater extent than any other person in the world.

A course of treatment will teach you the art, and at the age of sixty you can look twenty and grow more beautiful every day.

Mme M. Rema prepares no cure-all specific but furnishes a thorough and complete treatment or each trouble treated.

Free test treatments every day this week.

Public receptions every day this week by Mme. M. Rema, who will examine every lady's complexion calling and give expert advice free. Ladies can be successfully treated by mail by sending this advertisement and 6 cents postage and receive the Madame's valuable book, "Beauty Culture," free. Address Mme. M. Rema, Cordova Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Ladies' dressing, hair elevator at 26 West Washington street, between Illinois and Meridian streets, to Parlors, Suite 14, 15 and 16.



FREE
A GOLD FILLING in every \$3 set.
Teeth.
A good set teeth made for \$3.
Teeth extracted positively without
pain.

TAFT'S
DENTAL PARLORS

207 W. 4th St. (between 3rd & 4th)

20 West Washington Street.

GEO. J. MAYER, SEALS, STENCILS, STAMPS.
CATALOGUE FREE. BADGES, CHECKS & C.
TEL. 1386. 15 S. MERIDIAN ST. GRINDING FLOOR.

BRILL'S
STEAM DYE WORKS

STEAM DIE WORKS.
Portiers and lace curtains and fancy dress
goods cleaned equal to new, 36 Massachusetts
ave. and 98 N. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE RAILROADS.

Excursion and Regular Trains.

BIG 4 ROUTE

LEAVE FOR--	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM
Cleveland.....	11 00	.....	*4 00	.....	*3 15
Columbus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Cincinnati.....	11 00	7 00	*3 50	10 30	*3 00

Additional trains leave for Cincinnati. No. 12 at 4:00 a.m.; for Henton Harbor, No. 22 at 6:00 a.m.; No. 24 at 11:00 a.m.


LEAVE FOR	PM	AM	PM	AM	AM
Chicago.....	.....	*12 15	.....	.....	*11 40
Lafayette.....	6 00	*12 15	.....	7 15	*11 40
Fort Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 40
Champaign.....	4 55	.....	*11 25	7 15	*11 45
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	*11 30	7 30	*11 45

Milton 8.00 11.30 * 7.30 * 11.40
 Ticket Office No. 1 East Washington street, 36
 Jackson Place, Massachusetts avenue and
 Union Station. *Daily.

MONON ROUTE
CHICAGO & NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY
THE VESTIBULE
PULLMAN CAR LINE

DINING and PARLOR CARS on DAY TRAINS
 PULLMAN SLEEPERS on NIGHT TRAINS
 *Trains leave for Chicago at 12:00 pm., *1:10
 am. Monon acc. leaves at 4:30 pm.

pm. Arrive from Chicago at 9:15 am. "2:30 pm.
Monon car. arrives at 10:30 am.
Ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Ken-
tuck avenue, Union Station and Massachusetts
avenue.
Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands
at west end Union Station and can be taken at
8:30 pm. daily.
*Daily. *Except Sunday.



**Best Line To
CINCINNATI.**
For any information
call at city ticket office.

Cincinnati

corner Illinois St. and
Kentucky; ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio, will arrive and de-
part from Union Station
as follows:

Cincinnati Express	Leave	Arrive
Cin. Toledo & Detroit.....	* 8.40am	* 1.00pm
Cin. Toledo & Detroit.....	* 6.50am	* 10.55pm
Cin. Dayton & Detroit.....	* 10.50am	* 7.40pm
Cin. Vestibule Limited	* 3.05pm	* 11.50am
Cin. Toledo and Detroit.....	* 9.00pm	* 9.20am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Indianapolis Union Station.
Trains Run by Central Time.
TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and
Washington Streets.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily, + Daily, except Sunday.
FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE ARRIVE
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville* 3.35am +11.00pm
Philadelphia and New York* 4.50am +10.15pm

Dayton and Springfield.....	4.60m	10 15pm
Martinsville and Vincennes.....	7.40m	5 05pm
Richmond and Columbus, O.....	8.00m	3 20pm
Dayton and Cincinnati.....	8.00m	10 45am
Legasport and Chicago.....	11.15m	3 20pm
Dayton and Columbus.....	11.45m	9 00am
Dayton and Springfield.....	3.00pm	12 45pm
Philadelphia and New York.....	3.00pm	12 45pm
Baltimore and Washington.....	3.00pm	12 45pm
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville.....	3.00pm	11 15am
Knightstown and Richmond.....	4.00pm	8 50am
Dayton and Cincinnati.....	4.00pm	11 45am
Martinsville and Vincennes.....	4.00pm	10 45am
Pittsburg and East.....	5.10pm	11 40am
Dayton and Xenia.....	5.10pm	11 40am

VANDALIA LINE.
 *Daily. †Daily, Except Sunday.
 From Indianapolis. Leave. Arrive.
 St. Louis Acc. 7:30 am 7:40 pm.
 St. Louis Fast Line 1:15 pm 6:00 pm.
 Trains 21 and 20 12:35 pm 12:45 pm.
 Terre Haute Acc. 7:00 pm 10:00 am.
 Evansville Express 11:20 pm 9:35 am.
 St. Louis Express 11:20 pm 9:40 am.
 Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T.

H. points.
Evansville sleeper on night train.
Sleeping and parlor cars are run on
through trains.
Dining cars on trains 20 and 21.

